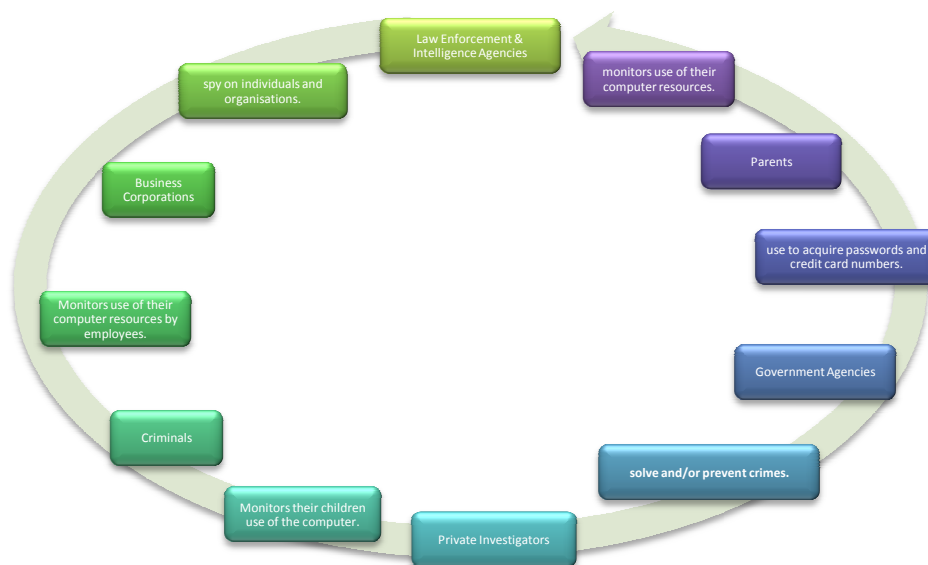# DATA PRIVACY & COMPUTER SURVEILLANCE

1. What is Data Privacy?
    a. The right of individuals to determine how information stored about them should be used.
    b. Businesses having the authority to use information on individuals as they see fit.
    c. Government using information stored on individuals to make policy decisions.
    d. Individuals having the right to only give information on them that they necessary.

2. Data held must be relevant and adequate, it must be updated to maintain its integrity and individuals have the right to check data held about them are part of which data privacy act:
    a. United States of America 1984.
    b. TNT Draft Policy on Data Protection 2004
    c. United Kingdom Data Protection Act 1998
    d. Data Protection Act of Barbados.

3. Computer Surveillance involves the following:
    a. Individuals giving data about themselves.
    b. Installation of Anti-virus programs.
    c. Composing and sending e-mails.
    d. Accessing storage mechanisms of users or monitoring their operations on the computer without their knowledge.

4. Computer surveillance can be achieved by both hardware and software methods. One method of each are:
    a. Key logging or keystroke and spyware.
    b. Data privacy acts and anti-virus.
    c. Video Cameras and Electronic Doors
    d. Physical and software data security.

5. How does a hardware key logger works?
    a. It secretly monitors user's actions without their knowledge.
    b. It is used to detect, solve and prevent crimes.
    c. Acquires user's passwords and credit card numbers.
    d. The key logger device is placed between users' keyboard and their computer, data entered via the keyboard is stored on the key logger memory.

6. What does Spyware do?
    a. Monitors users' actions when they use the computer without their knowledge.
    b. Store information on the citizens of a country.
    c. Secretly monitors computer users' actions without their knowledge.
    d. Stores information locally or transmit to another location.

7. Spyware software is categorized into two types, which are:
    a. Surveillance and advertising spyware.
    b. Remote login and spam
    c. File virus and e-mail virus.
    d. Fraud and human error.

8. Surveillance software includes software keyloggers, screen capture devices and Trojan horses are used by: Draw a line from surveillance software users to their uses.



9. Advertising Spyware is also known as:
   a. Adware
   b. Remote Login
   c. Firewall
   d. Piracy

10. Spyware can be legal or illegal.
   a. True
   b. False

11. Information advertising spyware likes to collect are:
   a. Web-browsing history, e-mail addresses, on-line shopping habits and passwords.
   b. Software installed on computer, personal information, anti-virus application.
   c. Unauthorized access to computers.
   d. Fraud schemes sent through e-mails.

12. Advertising spywares are usually bundled with freeware, shareware, screen-savers, emoticons and clip arts downloaded from the internet.
   a. True
   b. False.